

First Executive Order

Draft Law Evaders Pardoned by Carter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Fulfilling a long-standing campaign promise, President Carter, in his first executive order, granted unconditional pardons today to all Vietnam war draft evaders who were not involved in violent acts.

The amnesty did not include deserters or those with less-than-honorable discharges but President Jody Powell told newsmen that the President, who was inaugurated yesterday, had ordered an immediate study of their cases.

The press aide said that the study will look toward a possible upgrading by category (of such discharges and deserter status) on an expanded and accelerated review process.

Mr. Powell said: "There will be no changes contemplated for those with bad-conduct or dishonorable discharges."

The pardons were granted for acts committed between Aug. 4, 1964, and March 28, 1973. They do not cover "acts of force or violence deemed to be so serious

by the attorney general as to warrant continued prosecution" nor do they apply to any employees of the Selective Service System who violated the draft law while serving the government.

Regaining Citizenship

Mr. Powell said that the executive order meant that draft evaders now in hiding or overseas could return home without fear of prosecution and those who had renounced their U.S. citizenship could come home to visit friends and families. He added, however, that to regain American citizenship they will have to apply under the same terms and conditions as any other alien.

The press secretary said that there were "no good estimates of the numbers that might be affected" by the amnesty, but he said that the total is probably "well up into the hundreds of thousands, including people who failed to register for the draft."

According to figures supplied by the Selective Service System, there are only 12,000 identified draft evaders. But officials also say that there are many thousands who never registered and remain unknown. There is no way to estimate this number, they said.

Concerning those with less-than-honorable discharges, Mr. Powell said that the Pentagon has listed in this category only 2.6 per cent of the 7,800,314 military men discharged between July, 1964, and June, 1973.

Further Breakdown

Of these, 2.2 per cent have "undesirable" discharges, he said. The rest have "bad conduct" or "dishonorable" discharges—the two categories for which "no changes" are contemplated.

He said Pentagon figures show that a further 3.3 per cent got "general" discharges, which are considered to be discharges "under honorable conditions." These will also be reviewed for upgrading, the press secretary said.

There were about 98,000 Vietnam war deserters, the Pentagon

has reported, and of these only about 4,500 remain at large. Possible pardons for deserters will be examined on a case-by-case basis, under Mr. Carter's order.

To forestall any possible future action against Vietnam war draft evaders, Mr. Carter ordered the government to "forever give up its right to prosecute" any of those covered by today's amnesty.

Draft evaders who accepted the clemency program set up by former President Gerald Ford also were pardoned and would no longer be required to continue the civilian service jobs that were part of the program, Mr. Powell said.

Mr. Carter had first promised to pardon draft evaders in a speech before a veterans group last spring while campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Powell said that during the campaign Mr. Carter and his top aides had met every group or individual that requested a meeting to discuss pardons.

The U.S. Inauguration

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Jimmy Carter yesterday became the 39th President of the United States.

Without a speech to 85-degree weather, the 59-year-old former Georgia governor repeated the oath of office to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution" at three minutes after noon.

As Gerald Ford and Mrs. Ford looked on, Mr. Carter, after warmly kissing his wife, Rosalynn,

and an awareness of the limits on U.S. capabilities in the world.

"We have learned that 'more' is not necessarily 'better,' that even our great nation has its recognized limits, and that we can neither answer all questions nor solve all problems."

"We cannot afford to do everything, nor can we afford to lack boldness as we meet the future. So together, in a spirit of individual sacrifice for the common good, we must simply do our best."

The new President was sworn

in by Chief Justice Warren Burger. Before that, the 42nd Vice-President of the United States, Walter Mondale, took his oath from House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr.

After his speech and touch at

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President Carter's Family Sets the Washington Pace

By James N. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The President walked home. To the astonishment and delight of hundreds of thousands of jubilant Washington Day celebrants, President Carter stepped from his bulletproof limousine

stare yesterday afternoon to march, smiling and ebullient, the mile and a half from the Capitol Hill site of his oath-taking to the White House.

In a city where insecurity had bred extraordinary security precautions and where the common place had become uncommon for first families, the amble down Pennsylvania Avenue by Mr. Carter and his wife, Rosalynn—their 9-year-old daughter, Amy, skipping between them part of the way—was both a rarity and a statement.

It dramatized in deed the tone of the new President's inaugural address, in which he proposed to help Americans unite in regenerating a spirit of national unity and openness.

Crowds lining the "avenue of the presidents" started to see a chief executive and his family 50 feet away, responded instinctively and enthusiastically. Hundreds of youngsters raced along the icy perimeters of the avenue beside the President, people cheered, waved and squealed.

Bearded Greeter

"Jimmy! Jimmy!" yelled a young man with a thick black beard that once was symbolic of the anti-establishment mood in his generation. Mr. Carter glanced at the youth, grinned and waved back "All right!" the young man exulted.

For 40 minutes, the President strode—past the Department of Justice building where John Mitchell, then attorney general, once glowered down on anti-war demonstrators, past the complex of federal court buildings where the Watergate scandal jury had listened to tape recordings made in former President Nixon's office, past the crowds outside a White House that once was wringing for protection by city buses.

It seemed, at times, a celebration of the natural, Mr. Carter eschewed the formal attire of his predecessors for his "people's" inauguration. The people laughed and cheered when the first family stopped briefly so that Amy might bend down to release her boots. When the President reached the enclosed, solar-heated reviewing stand in front of his new home, he doffed his topcoat. He looked in vain for someone to put it. Then he rolled it up and unconsciously tossed it behind his chair.

Presidents have sought before to inspire with their words, only to find the effect limited in

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Abortion Measure Advances in Italy

ROME, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Chamber of Deputies today passed, by a vote of 310 to 296, one of Western Europe's most liberal abortion laws. The measure won approval on the strength of a leftist coalition made possible by last June's national elections.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where the pro-abortion coalition is slightly weaker but where the measure is expected to win approval.

The bill, which allows a woman to decide whether to have an abortion within the first three months of pregnancy, was fought by the Christian Democrats and the Catholic Church.

Ford, Having Restored Trust In His Office, Quietly Departs

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Gerald Ford, who became president during one of the nation's darkest periods and was instrumental in restoring a measure of faith and trust in the government after the long ordeal of Watergate, left office yesterday to become a private citizen for the first time in 28 years.

Mr. Ford, 63, appeared for the last time as President on the inaugural platform for the swearing-in of his successor, Jimmy Carter, and was given an ovation when Mr. Carter, in his inaugural address, thanked the outgoing President for "all he has done to heal our land."

After the ceremonies, Mr. Ford and his wife, Betty, boarded a helicopter on the Capitol grounds for Andrews Air Force Base, Md., where a presidential jet was ready to take them to Monterey, Calif.

Today, in Pebble Beach, Calif., the former president was partnered with Arnold Palmer in the Bing Crosby Pro-Am Golf Tournament. "I want to get my golf game in shape," he said before teeing off.

A Look at the City

Before landing at Andrews, Mr. Ford had the helicopter fly slowly over Washington for a look at the city where he had spent more than a quarter-century as a congressman before becoming Richard Nixon's vice-president in December, 1973.

Earlier, Mr. Ford had an emotional farewell to his staff, assembled in the White House State Dining Room for a buffet breakfast.

With tears in his eyes, the former chief executive told the 75 aides assembled there, "I'm not good at putting words together on an occasion like this."

"I've enjoyed the White House mainly because of the fine people," he said. "The days were long but they were lightened by the

Democrats Elect Ex-Gov. Curtis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Former Maine Gov. Kenneth Curtis, an old colleague and friend of President Carter, was elected chairman of the Democratic party today and promised to build a program unprecedented for a party in power.

Mr. Curtis, 45, was elected by acclamation at the post-inaugural meeting of the Democratic National Committee. He was Mr. Carter's candidate for the job.

Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit and Carmella Lacayof of California were elected vice-chairmen. Joel McCleary of North Carolina became treasurer and Dorothy Bush was retained as secretary. Mr. Curtis succeeds Robert Strauss.

The emergency censorship was more strict, so it is as if this law only came into effect last night, when censorship was lifted, Mr. Goenka explained.

"Therefore, one does not yet know how it will be applied."

According to an official statement

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Indian Opposition Hails Easing of Restrictions

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (UPI).—India's political opposition reacted with delight today to the government's moves to ease the authoritarian rule of the last 19 months.

Yesterday, the government lifted its censorship of the press and instructed state authorities to "expedite" the release of their political prisoners.

Four opposition parties have formed a united front and announced that they will run a single slate of candidates in the March parliamentary elections.

The coalition is made up of the Socialists, the Conservative Opposition Congress, the Indian People's party and the Hindu nationalist Jan Sangh.

"It's a very good beginning for Indian democracy," Biju Patnaik, a former chief minister of the state of Orissa, said of the decisions.

Mr. Patnaik, who was meeting with other opposition leaders under the direction of former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai to plan for the parliamentary elections, said, reflecting their common view, that he thought that the government moves were "genuine."

He then broke off the conversation, interrupting himself to welcome J. K. Advani, another

opposition leader, who had been released from jail Tuesday, hours before Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced that she was easing the emergency restrictions and calling an election because of her "unshakable faith in the power of the people."

The all-day opposition meeting, in Mr. Desai's home, had the mood of a college reunion, as politicians recently released from jail greeted one another joyfully.

At the Information Ministry

building, carpenters took down the "chief censor" signs, and a caller at the censor's office, which has been a powerful force in Indian journalism since June, 1975, was told that "this office doesn't exist any more."

Although acknowledging the measure of potential control that the government has through the continuing state of emergency, reporters and editors were generally very pleased.

The Indian Express, which is

India's largest newspaper and the one that has most strongly resisted attempts at government control, carried an ironic front-page cartoon showing an editor complaining to a colleague: "It's unfair to lift censorship suddenly. We should have been given time to prepare our minds."

The owner of the Express, Ramnath Goenka, said in an interview that the government's moves were "certainly important but we'll have to see what happens."

Mr. Goenka pointed out that, although censorship had been lifted, the government still had substantial power through the "Publication of Objectionable Matter Ordinance," a law that it enacted early last year.

That law prohibits the publication of any article "likely to bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection toward the government, and thereby cause or tend to cause public disorder," or any article "defamatory" to top officials, including the Prime Minister.

The emergency censorship was more strict, so it is as if this law only came into effect last night, when censorship was lifted, Mr. Goenka explained.

"Therefore, one does not yet know how it will be applied."

According to an official statement

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

PARIS, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Newspapers printed in Paris—including the International Herald Tribune—failed to appear today when French printers walked off the job to protest developments in the 21-month-old strike at Le Parisien Libéré. It was the 15th time the Paris press had been blocked since the strike began and the second time this week.

The strike was announced last evening, preventing the newspapers from warning their readers.

The printers' union, the Syndicat du Livre, was protesting the arrest by Paris police Wednesday of nine union members accused of violence against non-strikers during a 24-hour strike Tuesday.

The Syndicat du Livre gave the government until 9 o'clock last night to release the printers, and struck when they were not released. The Communist-led General Labor Confederation today staged a march through central Paris to protest the arrests.

The detained printers were released today by a Paris criminal court and given until Feb. 11 to prepare their defense.

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Arrests, Repression Ruled Out

Poland to Use Mild Pressure In Combating Its Dissidents

By Flora Lewis

WARSAW (NYT).—Poland's Communist leadership has decided to tackle its domestic dissidents by what it calls "political means," ruling out arrests, police harassment and outright repression, according to high-level officials.

The leadership feels that only a small number of people are involved and that they can be isolated by a campaign of propaganda and personal defamation.

In any case, the decision has been taken to avoid creating any new martyrs or provoking wider dissent, without being seen to give in to the demands of the dissident intellectuals.

This policy is in sharp contrast to what has been going on in neighboring Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Officials in Poland do not disguise their satisfaction with the far greater degree of confidence and possibly wisdom implicit in this approach, despite grave economic problems and obvious public discontent.

The "establishment," as the higher ranking Communists call themselves, does refer to its most vocal critics as "dissidents," although the word is misleading in the context of other countries in the Soviet bloc.

The group singled out consists of the 18 members of an informal organization called the Workers Defense Committee, plus perhaps 20 persons considered to be dangerously active sympathizers.

The committee has demanded full reinstatement of all workers fired or otherwise punished after strikes and riots in June and is collecting and distributing money to support those affected. It has issued communiques, including names, addresses and telephone numbers of its members. It uses an intricate system to evade censorship, getting the news out to the West so that it gets back by radio and word of mouth.

Edward Lipinski, an 88-year-old historian, state prize winner and former Socialist who helped organize the committee, stressed in an interview that its aims were in no way to challenge the system or the state.

"I am a Marxist," the old man said in his little apartment. But he said he had heard that orders have been given to crush the committee "to dust."

He preferred calling the group, which he no longer leads, an "opposition" rather than "dissident" movement because it aims for a medium of reform within the system without drastic challenge.

"The margin of possible change is narrow," he said, and he was not very optimistic about achieving it. But he was even less optimistic about Poland's chances.

Prague Dissidents Backed in West

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—An international committee of intellectuals, whose members include leading Western authors, actors and politicians, announced today that it has informed Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak that it supports the Charter 77 dissident movement.

The Paris-based committee in a telegram told Mr. Husak of its "determination to help in an efficient and in a determined manner Czechoslovak citizens in their struggle for the application of human rights in their country," a spokesman for the group said.

Members of the group include Heinrich Böll and Saul Bellow, authors Graham Greene, Iris Murdoch and Mary McCarty, and actors Yves Montand and Simone Signoret.

3 Spanish Air Crashes Kill 2; 11 Are Lost

MADRID, Jan. 21 (UPI).—In the third Spanish military aviation accident within 24 hours, a navy helicopter crashed today into the sea off eastern Spain early today, killing one of the three persons aboard, the Navy Ministry said.

Air force planes, meanwhile, were still searching for a transport plane which, with 11 aboard, disappeared near Valencia yesterday and was presumed down in the Mediterranean. Meanwhile, an air force jet crashed near Badajoz, killing its pilot.

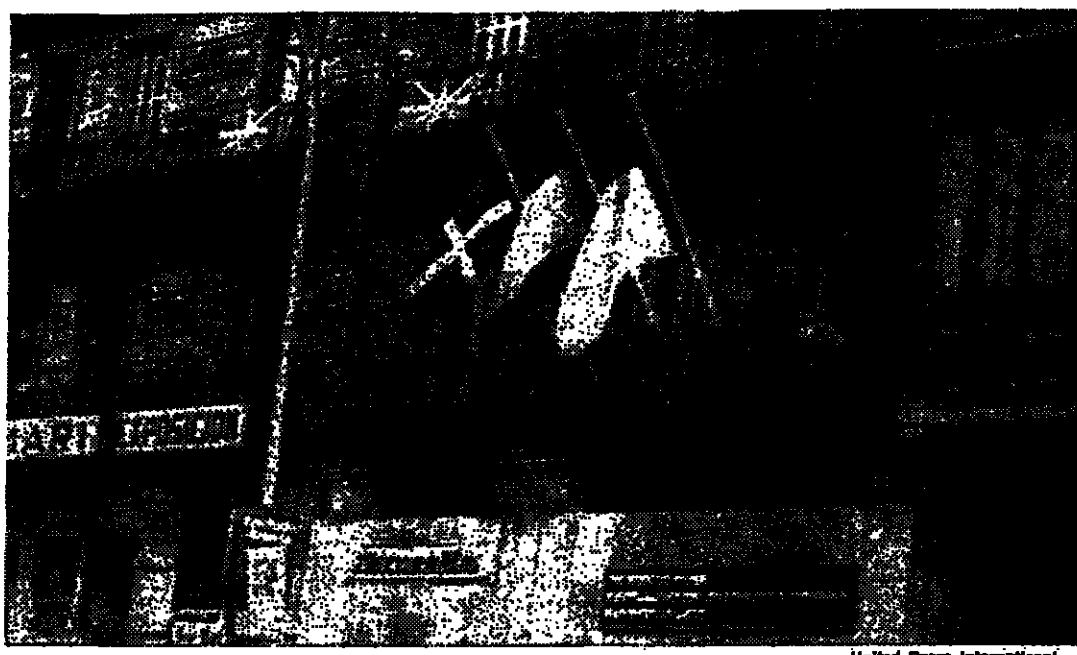
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SHOWING THE FLAG—For the first time in 40 years, the Basque flag—the Ikurrina—is now flying legally in Spain. The flag, green, red and white with a cross, is shown on a building in San Sebastian, next to the Spanish flag which must accompany it.

Suarez Will Not Seek Election in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez will not run in the elections for a new parliament this spring, his chief of staff, Carmen Diaz de Rivera has said.

She made the statement during ceremonies proclaiming the Premier as "Standard of the year" by the Barcelona news magazine Mundo.

"Premier Suarez will not run in the election," Miss Diaz said. "The government must be absolutely neutral in these elections." Mr. Suarez, however, can be

Former Secret Police Agent Given 8-Year Term in Lisbon

LISBON, Jan. 21 (AP).—A former inspector of political police was sentenced yesterday to eight years and eight months in prison on charges of torturing prisoners under the ousted rightist dictatorship.

Henrique de Sa Seixas, 71, was found guilty of torturing and ordering others to torture political prisoners while serving for 42 years in the secret police.

Late Premier Is Honored in Yugoslavia

From Wire Dispatches
BELGRADE, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Yugoslav Premier Dusan Brijedovic was buried with top honors at a state funeral and the government declared a day of national mourning today.

Top Communist party and government leaders gathered in the Bosnian city of Sarajevo in central Yugoslavia to attend the funeral. However, President Tito did not attend.

Marshal Tito returned to Belgrade from Tripoli, Libya, yesterday and immediately went to the parliament building to lay a wreath at the coffin of Mr. Brijedovic, 59. The Premier and his wife, Baskija, 49, were killed with six other persons when an eight-seat government plane crashed near Sarajevo Tuesday.

Government sources said Marshal Tito, 84, did not attend the funeral services because the strain on him would have been too great. He and Mr. Brijedovic had been "very close," they said.

In State
The bodies of Mr. Brijedovic, the cabinet leader since 1971, and his wife were transported from Belgrade by train overnight to Sarajevo. Thousands of Yugoslavs passed by the coffin to pay homage to Mr. Brijedovic yesterday as his body lay in state.

Under the Constitution, Marshal Tito is expected to name a new Premier and submit the proposal to parliament for approval soon.

Marshal Tito had been scheduled to go to Egypt after the Libyan visit but the trip was canceled.

Egyptian reports said the cancellation was connected with the death of the Premier. However, diplomatic observers here, who believe that Marshal Tito was trying to play a mediating role and reconcile Libya and Egypt, said they thought he canceled the visit because of disorders over price increases in Egypt.

In a statement before leaving Tripoli, Marshal Tito said his talks with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi were very friendly and covered mutual relations and international issues.

S. Africa Boycott Fails in Europe

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Officials of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today said workers in Europe had not responded to calls to boycott South African goods and services this week.

An official said, "Boycott actions have not taken place in Europe, though they have in New Zealand and Canada and are still planned in Scandinavia, where the action is to go on all year."

An ICFTU spokesman said dock workers in Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium had promised to boycott ships bound for and from South Africa "at the appropriate time."

Smith, Richard Discuss New British Plan

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith and British negotiator Lord Richard today spent more than two hours conferring on proposals to solve the Rhodesian constitutional problem. They adjourned their talks until Monday without having reached any conclusions.

Mr. Richard said that today's talks were "good and friendly." No decisions were taken and he was meeting again on Monday at 9 a.m. He did not give new details of the talks or proposals.

When Mr. Smith left his office at lunchtime, he said that five pages of proposals which he and Mr. Richard had discussed in detail were "quite complicated" but there was "no question of a breakdown" in their consultations.

The latest British plan, Mr. Smith said, was further from the settlement program put to him last week by the Foreign Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

Weekend Meeting
Government officials said the Prime Minister has called for a weekend meeting at which his Cabinet will decide its attitude toward the proposals.

British sources said Mr. Richard was not trying to get Mr. Smith to accept or reject the proposals but to agree that they should form the basis for negotiations when the Rhodesian government convenes on Monday.

The plan provides for the appointment of a resident British commissioner to lead the transitional government, comprising a multiracial council of ministers and a national security council to control defense and police matters.

Mr. Smith's parliamentary government said the executive order, which would give the Rhodesian Front party, which rejected the British plan and backed the Rhodesian Prime Minister's stand that the Rhodesian Front was a firm, non-negotiable agreement.

The four Rhodesian nationalist delegations attending the Geneva conference have rejected the Kissinger plan.

Since shortly after Christmas had been instigated by forces of

subversion with an unmistakable political motive.

He said there had been an emergency last year of "elements who believe the attainment of meaningful political rights for all peoples is only possible by totally destroying it, if need be through violence and bloodshed, the existing political, economic and social order."

"Human Dignity"
The President said: "The government is firmly resolved to create for all our people, irrespective of race or color, a dispensation that will secure peace and ensure human dignity and opportunities for all."

During the new session, the opposition probably will mount a campaign against the apartheid policies of the ruling National party.

Meanwhile, the government has threatened to close Roman Catholic schools that have become multiracial in defiance of the apartheid policy.

Leading Catholic figures yesterday said that blacks, coloreds (mixed race) and Indians were being admitted to previously all-white schools in the Cape Town and Johannesburg areas as part of an experimental plan started last year.

The government administrators for both areas last night warned they would close all schools that had become multiracial unless the schools ousted nonwhite pupils and applied for change "through the proper channels."

French Regime Takes Up Chirac's Challenge

By James Goldborough
PARIS, Jan. 21 (UPI).—A full-scale offensive has been launched against former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who split the governing coalition Wednesday by announcing his candidacy for the new post of mayor of Paris in the March municipal elections.

Mr. Chirac's surprise announcement, interpreted in government circles as an open bid to set up a power base from which he could rival the President in the nation's capital, is also seen as a move that could lead to early legislative elections. They are now scheduled for March, 1978.

In making the announcement, Mr. Chirac was rejecting President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's candidate for mayor, Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of the President's Independent Republican party. Mr. Chirac, who resigned as prime minister in August when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing returned to power, was also openly challenging the authority of Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

In the first counterblast yesterday, Mr. Barre said at a news conference that Mr. Chirac's move could "provoke a serious division within the majority" and lead to a victory of the left in the elections.

Welcomed by Socialists
The Chirac move was immediately welcomed by the main opposition party, the Socialists. "This is the moment of truth," said party leader François Mitterrand, "and I don't know whether the present majority can survive it." Georges Sarre, the Socialist candidate to become the first Paris mayor since Jules Ferry in 1875, said Chirac and Giscard are playing Russian roulette.

The move by Mr. Chirac, the

Senators Soften Rebuke to Paris in Daoud Affair

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee said today the recent release of Palestinian Aboi Daoud by a French court harmed global efforts to eradicate terrorism but the panel softened earlier criticism of the handling of the matter by the French government.

The committee approved a resolution by Sen. Hubert Humpal, D-Minn., and Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., stating that the release of Mr. Daoud, "who is accused of planning the murders of Olympic athletes in Munich in 1972, is harmful to the efforts of the community of nations to stamp out international terrorism."

The resolution deleted references in an earlier version that charges that France disregarded requests from West Germany and Israel that he be extradited.

The resolution said the United States "should consult promptly with France and other friendly nations to seek ways to prevent a recurrence of a situation in which a terrorist leader is released from detention without facing pending criminal charges of a court of law."

Henry has confessed that he strangled Philippe Bertrand with a silk scarf as the victim watched television in a boarding house while being held for a million francs (\$200,000) ransom.

Talks in Rhodesian Capital to Continue

Smith, Richard Discuss New British Plan

Mr. Richard has criticized southern and east Africa to seek support for the British proposals and to get the conference, of which he is chairman, started again.

After his second meeting with South African Prime Minister John Vorster, Mr. Richard said this week that he had the quali-

South African President Says Riots Will Not Alter Policies

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—South African President Biko said today that the government would not be intimidated by rioting of nonwhites against apartheid.

Opening the first parliamentary session since rioting broke out in black townships eight months ago, Mr. Biko said the government had no intention of yielding to such pressure.

The President also launched an attack on the United Nations, saying that debates in the world body last year again were characterized by "virulent and unbridled attacks upon South Africa."

"The true facts were even more cynically misrepresented than in the past and the principle of truth sacrificed even further to the dictates of political expediency," he said.

Support for SWAPO
Among the anti-South African resolutions approved by the UN last year was one supporting armed struggle by the South-West African Peoples' Organization in the territory of South-West Africa (Namibia). It was the first time the UN had supported armed conflict as a means of resolving a dispute.

Mr. Biko's speech gave no hint of changes in the apartheid system, the cause of the riots in which about 500 persons have died—only two of them whites.

Mr. Biko said the rioting had been instigated by forces of

subversion with an unmistakable political motive.

He said there had been an emergency last year of "elements who believe the attainment of meaningful political rights for all peoples is only possible by totally destroying it, if need be through violence and bloodshed, the existing political, economic and social order."

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Ottawa's Envoy In Hague Is Said Terrorist Target

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Canadian government said today it was taking "seriously" an unconfirmed report that its ambassador to the Netherlands, Saul Rae, may be a target of a subversion plot, possibly by a European terrorist group.

A statement by the Canadian government said: "An unconfirmed report has been received on a threat to the Canadian ambassador. As a result, appropriate action has been taken with the cooperation of the Dutch authorities."

Strangers' Note Found
BRUNSWICK, West Germany, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Police here said they found a "black" director, his wife and their three children said today they found a note at the scene of the crime purporting to be from supporters of the Reder-Meinhof terrorist group.

The note threatened "more actions of liberation" unless all members of the Reder-Meinhof group were released within a week, police said.

Wolfgang Kraemer, 47, and his family were stranded Wednesday after intruders burst into their home and demanded a million Deutsche marks (\$416,000).

Judge Is Ousted
STUTTGART, Jan. 21 (AP).—The off-delayed trial of three accused Reder-Meinhof ring leaders suffered a new check yesterday when the court accepted a defense motion ousting the court judge, Theodor Fritzsche, on grounds of partiality.

Ex-UN Aide Sentenced For Abetting 2 Friends

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP).—John Stoeninger, a former director of the UN Political Affairs Division, who taught at Princeton University and Hunter College was sentenced this week to 18 months' federal probation for abetting his longtime mistress, a woman against a West Virginia bank and a Toronto businessman.

Stoeninger admitted that he wrote a letter of recommendation on UN stationery for Anne Lamont, 49, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., saying she had an "impeccable reputation" in international finance. Miss Lamont was convicted in December of using the letter to defraud.

French Arrest 5, Seek Tie to Nice Sewer Burglary

MARSEILLE, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The police today arrested five persons who allegedly planned to make 10,000 counterfeit Napoleonic gold coins using gold that the police said might have come from the \$10-million "sewer gang" looting of a Nice bank last July.

The police did not reveal the identities of the persons arrested but said they had spent three months tracking them down and gathering evidence.

The five were arrested as they were moving their equipment, including presses, gold ingots and melting mills "of excellent quality" from a warehouse, the police said.

Authorities also said the five included a 65-year-old counterfeiter who had come to Marseille to make the fake Napoleons.

Police sources said that if the gold proved to be part of the booty of the Nice burglars who tunneled their way into the bank in July, it may mean that Albert Spaggiari, the man arrested as the "brain" of the sewer gang, did not mastermind the break-in after all.

Giscard to Saudi Arabia

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will begin a four-day official visit to Saudi Arabia tomorrow.

British Doubts Parties' Independence

U.S. Study Sees End to NATO If Reds Win in Italy, France

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Communist participation in the governments of France or Italy would probably bring about the end of NATO as a viable alliance, a report by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis concludes.

The study, issued by the Cambridge, Mass., Institute in cooperation with the University of Miami Center for Advanced International Studies, contends that Communist parties, once in power, would work to subvert the NATO alliance and it raises questions about the alliance's future, especially on foreign policy matters.

The report also expresses doubts about the sincerity of the French and Italian Communist parties' commitment to constitutional government and parliamentary democracy and about optimistic assumptions that these parties are, in some way, being transformed from revolutionary forces to responsible parties fit for participation in a democratic government.

Hard-Line Positions

Both the Institute, which is associated with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, and the Miami University center have previously taken relatively hard-line positions on U.S.-Soviet détente and schools that have generally expressed a distrust of Communist motives.

The authors of the report, James Dugan and David D. Friedman, after an analysis of the political trends in Italy and France, found that there was a good chance that the Communist parties might come to power in those two countries "not by revolution, but through the ballot box."

Given the current political and economic climate, the authors say, the U.S. should be prepared for the possibility that the Communist parties might come to power in those two countries "not by revolution, but through the ballot box."

However, they take sharp issue with those who "view with equanimity the Communist accession to power, and who argue that the senior partners in the coalition, the Christian Democrats in Italy and the Socialists in France, would be able to keep their 'Communist apprentices' under control long enough to 'educate them in the ways of democracy.'"

The report is especially emphatic in attacking optimistic assumptions about the attitudes of Eurocommunists (West European Communists, particularly the parties of France and Italy) toward NATO.

It argues that this optimistic attitude ignores the deep and long-standing hostility of the French Communist party toward NATO and the probability that once in power, the French party would move to demand the complete withdrawal of France from the alliance.

The study notes that the Italian Communist party has recently taken the position that it would be willing to accept Italian membership in NATO as a "fact of life." However, the study adds, this fact is viewed as "negative

Parties Hail Move in India

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, the government is also withdrawing all orders for forfeiture of printing presses and security deposits for violation of censorship orders during the 18 months since the emergency was declared.

These orders have been used against small journals of opinion, some of which have been forced to close for financial reasons. With the orders rescinded, some journalists expressed the hope that some of the old magazines could open up again.

The change in the censorship regulations has no effect at all on foreign news reports from India, which have been subjected to censorship only in rare cases and not at all in recent months.

A tactic used against the foreign press has been expulsion; in the first seven months of the emergency period, India expelled seven correspondents, five Americans and two Britons, and a number of others have been denied entry into the country.



ACTION IN ULSTER—Two burned-out buses block the Falls Road area of Belfast.

Catholic Youths Riot, Burn Buses in Belfast

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Jan. 21.—Hundreds of Roman Catholic youths rioted today, burning buses and hurling gasoline bombs, and British troops exchanged sporadic fire with snipers as they retreated from the trouble spots.

Allon Reaffirms Israeli Ban On Negotiating With the PLO

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon this week strongly reaffirmed Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. In an address to the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Allon

Arms Raids Are Cleared In Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (UPI) (Censored).—The Arab peace-keeping force received formal authority today to raid suspected caches of heavy weapons illegally held back by Lebanese or Palestinian groups. President Elias Sarkis and an Arab League committee supervising the enforcement of security in Lebanon issued written orders to Col. Ahmed al-Helil, military commander of the force, to begin such raids, according to reliable political sources.

The raids will be conducted against places containing heavy weaponry within 48 hours, the sources said.

The deadline for turning in such weapons expired nine days ago and a special strike force has been formed of peace-keeping troops to confiscate illegally concealed arms.

The Arab League committee headed by Mr. Sarkis and grouping representatives of Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait officially decided to go ahead with the raids at a meeting yesterday, according to the conservative newspaper Al-Baynaq, which said such operations would begin as dawn today. However, by nightfall there was still no official confirmation the raids had begun.

Review of Cairo Accord

At its meeting yesterday, the Arab League panel also reviewed "articles by article" provisions of the 1969 Cairo accord regulating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. Al-Baynaq said. Conservative Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel reportedly called the Cairo accord "obsolete" but Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said it would be enforced "to the letter."

Meanwhile, Lebanese conservatives held a "conclave" at a Maaronite convent in the town of Broumana, 12 miles east of Beirut to debate the future political structure of Lebanon. Camille Chamoun, National Liberal party leader and former president, reportedly backed a "national" system, while another former president, Suleiman Frangieh, advocated a "political decentralization" and Mr. Gemayel was calling for "unification of Lebanon and an understanding between its Christian and Muslim inhabitants."

Army in Full Control of Cairo After Riots

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (AP).—The army remained in full control of Cairo and its suburbs today, 24 hours after the end of two days of riots that had caused the death of 40 to 55 persons and injured 700. Police reported 800 persons had been arrested.

The figures were believed to be the highest of any disturbance during the last 25 years.

The army was called in yesterday to restore order after demonstrations against increases in the prices of food and other commodities turned into violent clashes with riot police.

The Ministry of Interior said that police broke up a plot to "burn Cairo" and that investigations had revealed the presence of a clandestine "Egyptian Communist Workers Organization," which had instigated the riots.

French Aide Reveals Warning to Russia

Western Allies Link Détente, Berlin Rule

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Western powers have told the Soviet Union that Communist encroachments on the four-power status of Berlin can affect détente, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said yesterday.

He said a recent joint protest by the United States, Britain and France delivered in Moscow concerning recent Communist actions involving Berlin included this message. He said that, since the Russians repeatedly have stated their interest in easing tensions between East and West, "it is our hope they will not make gestures that could harm détente."

He spoke with newsmen after the conclusion of a 24-hour official visit to West Berlin, the first by a French foreign minister outside of four-power meetings. Mr. de Guiringaud said that, although recent actions challenging Berlin's four-power status were carried out by the East Germans, the protest was addressed to the Russians as responsible for East Berlin's policy toward West Berlin.

Mandatory Visas

In recent weeks, East German restrictive measures have included making visas mandatory for foreigners crossing the wall into East Berlin. Mr. de Guiringaud described this as "pretty serious" and repeated, "We have reacted."

The West maintains that all of Berlin remains a four-power status under the postwar agreement with the Soviet Union. The Russians have backed East German claims that East Berlin is their sovereign capital.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. de Guiringaud addressed a special session of the West Berlin City Assembly and said France would not give way to pressure concerning Berlin.

Tokyo Bars Ship With U.K. Arms

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—A British ship carrying an arms exhibition was refused permission yesterday to make a visit here this spring because, city officials said, it would irritate public opinion.

The 12,350-ton navy support vessel Lyness was to visit Tokyo from March 29 to April 5 as part of a Far East tour to display British-made weapons for sale, some of which would be demonstrated on land.

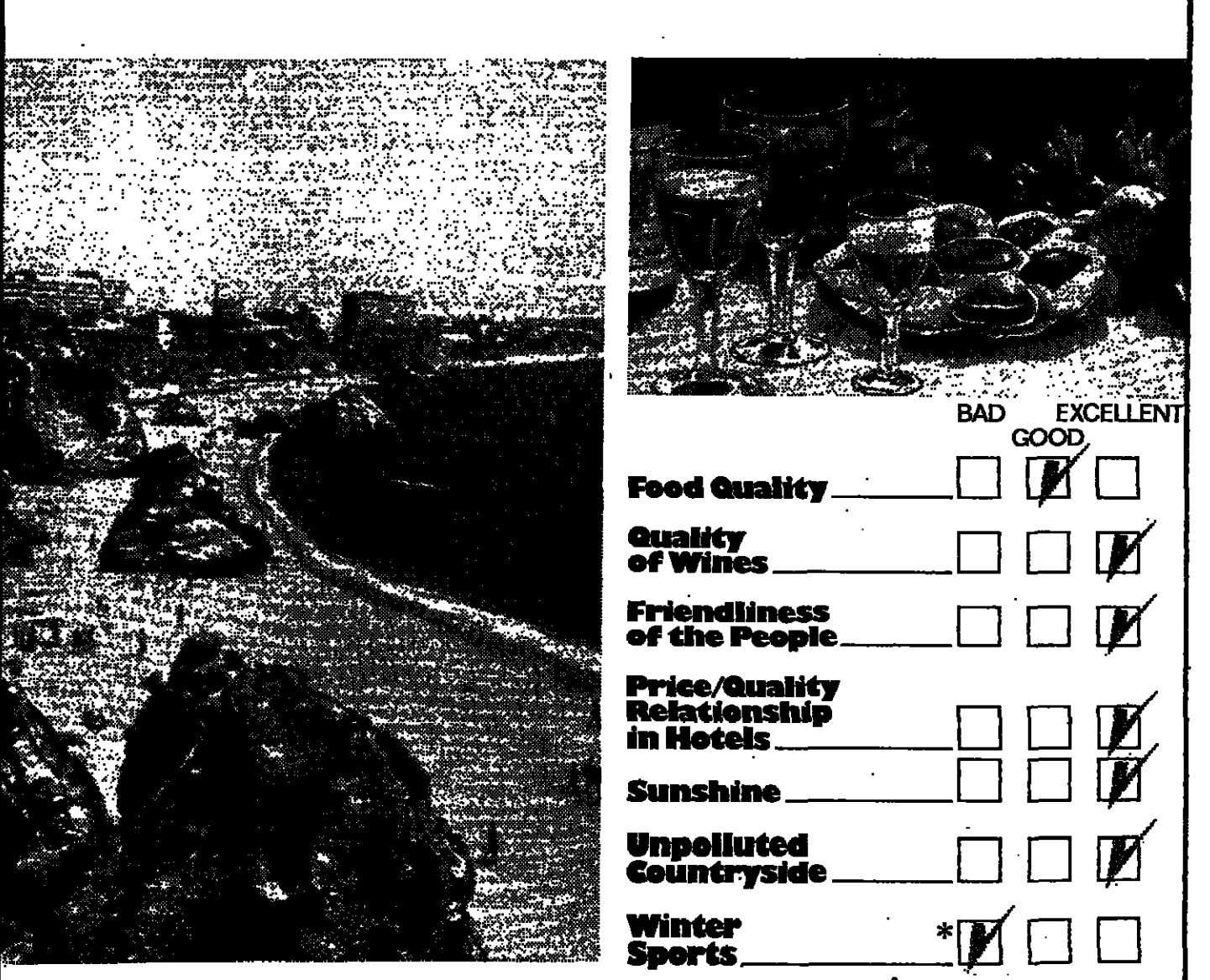
A spokesman for City Gov. Ryokoichi Minobe said such a visit would touch off opposition that would constitute a discourtesy to Britain.

Sri Lanka to Release All Seized in Strike

COLOMBO, Jan. 21 (AP).—Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike told Parliament yesterday that all persons arrested in connection with a general strike that ended Monday would be released soon.

But she rejected, for the time being, a demand by the opposition that the government lift press censorship and a ban on meetings in the Colombo district. These measures were taken to cope with the strike.

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As He Leaves Post at UN

Scranton Certain That U.S. Prestige Is Higher

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 21 (UPI)—William Scranton left the UN this week, apparently confident that his 10 months as the U.S. ambassador coincided with a reversal of fortunes for U.S. diplomacy in the international organization.

It was hard to find anyone among his diplomatic colleagues, friends or adversaries, who disagreed very strenuously with that assessment.

"Instructive anti-Americanism is not fashionable around here any more," a Third World delegate said. After years of thrashings against the United States, that mood represents a clear change.

As he left the U.S. Mission for his home in Dalton, Pa., Mr. Scranton seemed convinced that the new mood was more than superficial, that it reflected a real evolution in views.

"Significant changes in the world situation combined with a more mature tone here to alter the atmosphere for the better," he told the General Assembly in his parting speech. "The United Nations' cup, last year half empty, this year became half full."

Long-time delegates were ready to give no small credit for the change to the personal style of the former governor of Pennsylvania. He made few memorable speeches and never displayed any striking intellectual grasp of the

Mexico Red Guerrillas Slay 2 Businessmen

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21 (AP).—Communist guerrillas shot an American and a Mexican businessman to death yesterday when the two men tried to halt the distribution of leftist pamphlets, the police reported.

The dead American was identified as Mitchell Andreoli, president of the Duraflex Corp. of the United States. The Mexican was Guillermo Flores Franco, 30, Wednesday guerrillas robbed a Mexico City store and killed two policemen.

issues. The admiration he won was for his political instinct and his willingness to listen.

Mr. Scranton arrived last March 15 at a time when personal relations were at a low ebb

Francesco Fabbri Dies; Shipping Official in Italy

PIEVE DI SOLIGO, Italy, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Merchant Navy Minister Francesco Fabbri, 55, died yesterday of a heart attack, his family said.

Mr. Fabbri, who was a prisoner for two years in a German concentration camp during World War II, began his political career as mayor of this small northern Italian town, near Treviso. He later became vice-president of the Treviso Provincial Council and was first elected to the Chamber of Deputies (lower house) in 1968.

Before being appointed a minister by President Giovanni Leone in August, Mr. Fabbri was under secretary of the Treasury.

Baron Kuehlmann-Stumm SCHLAUCHTERN, West Germany, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Baron Ernst von Kuehlmann-Stumm, 60, former parliamentary floor leader of the Free Democratic party, died in an automobile accident Wednesday, the police announced. He led the Free Democrats from 1963 to 1968. In 1973, he resigned from the party and joined the Christian Democrats.

Dr. Jose Trueta Raspall BARCELONA, Jan. 21 (AP).—Dr. Jose Trueta Raspall, 79, an internationally known orthopedist, died Wednesday night at his home here, his family said.

Ellsworth B. Foote GUILFORD, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP).—Former Rep. Ellsworth B. Foote, 79, a Connecticut Republican who served a single term in the late 1940s, died Tuesday in a convalescent home here.

Snowflakes Fall In the Bahamas

NASSAU, the Bahamas, Jan. 21 (AP).—Snowflakes fell in the Bahamas Wednesday for the first time in history.

"Our records show that this has never happened here before," an official of Abaco Island said.

Some schools were closed at midday and officials said the schools would stay closed.

The cold front was accompanied by turbulent seas that caused several boats to sink after they had been blown away from moorings. A boat captain reported sustained wind gusts of 65 knots.

U.K. Infant Rate Of Deaths Linked To '76 Summer

LONDON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Britain's long hot summer of last year may have reduced its infant mortality rate and the current troubling winter may lead to a baby boom this year, officials said yesterday.

The Office of Population Censuses said that last year there were 13.9 deaths in the under-one-year-old category for each 1,000 live births as against 18.7 in 1975.

It said the good weather from June to September, when Britain sizzled through a record drought, followed a mild winter and may have lowered the death rate after the first week of life.

In June, July and August the death rate in the first-week group dropped by more than 25 per cent, the office said. Britain is experiencing its hardest winter since 1963—which was followed by a record 875,972 births in 1964, 23,000 more than the previous year.

Jail for Coconut Thief ROSEAU, Dominica, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—A youth was sentenced here to a year in jail this week for stealing two coconuts.

The Text of Carter's Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The text of President Carter's inaugural address:

For myself and our nation, I want to thank my predecessor for all he has done to heal our land. In this outward and physical ceremony, we attest once again to the inner and spiritual strength of our nation.

As my high school teacher, Miss Julia Coleman, used to say, "We must adjust to changing times, and still hold to unchanging principles."

Here before me is the Bible used in the inauguration of our first President in 1789, and I have just taken my own oath of office on the Bible my mother gave me a few years ago, opened to a timeless admonition from the ancient prophet Micah:

"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" (Micah 6:8)

This inauguration ceremony marks a new beginning, a new dedication within our government, and a new spirit among us all. A president may sense and proclaim that new spirit, but only a people can provide it.

A Milestone Two centuries ago, our nation's birth was a milestone in the long quest for freedom, but the bold and brilliant dream which excited the founders of our nation still awaits its consummation. I have no new dream to set forth today, but rather urge a fresh faith in the old dream.

Ours was the first society openly to define itself in terms of both spirituality and of human liberty. It is that unique self-definition which has given us an exceptional appeal—but it also imposes on us a special obligation—to take on those moral duties which, when assumed, seem invariably to be in our own best interests.

You have given me a great responsibility—to stay close to you, to be worthy of you, and to exemplify what you are. Let us create together a new national spirit of unity and trust. Your strength can compensate for my weakness, and your wisdom can help to minimize my mistakes.

Let us learn together and laugh together and work together and pray together, confident that in the end we will triumph together in the right.

Can Be Better The American dream endures. We must once again have full faith in our country—and in one another. I believe America can be better. We can be stronger than before.

Let our recent mistakes bring a resurgent commitment to the basic principles of our nation, for we know that if we despise our own government, we have no future. We recall in special times when we have stood briefly, but magnificently, united; in those times no prize was beyond our grasp.

But we cannot dwell upon remembrance of glory. We cannot afford to drift. We reject the prospect of failure or mediocrity or an inferior quality of life for any person.

Our government must, at the same time be both competent and compassionate.

We have already found a high degree of personal liberty, and we are now struggling to enhance equality of opportunity. Our commitment to human rights must be absolute, our laws, fair, our natural beauty, preserved; the powerful must not persecute the weak, and human dignity must be enhanced.

Do Our Best We have learned that "more" is not necessarily "better," that even our great nation has its recognized limits, and that we can neither answer all questions nor solve all problems. We cannot afford to do everything, nor can we afford to lack boldness as we meet the future. So together, in a spirit of individual sacrifice for the common good, we must simply do our best.

Our nation can be strong abroad only if it is strong at home, and we know that the best way to enhance freedom in other lands is to demonstrate here that our democratic system is worthy of emulation.

To be true to ourselves, we must be true to others. We will not behave in foreign places so as to violate our rules and standards here at home, for we know that

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Let our recent mistakes bring a resurgent commitment to the basic principles of our nation, for we know that if we despise our own government, we have no future. We recall in special times when we have stood briefly, but magnificently, united; in those times no prize was beyond our grasp.

But we cannot dwell upon remembrance of glory. We cannot afford to drift. We reject the prospect of failure or mediocrity or an inferior quality of life for any person.

Our government must, at the same time be both competent and compassionate.

We have already found a high degree of personal liberty, and we are now struggling to enhance equality of opportunity. Our commitment to human rights must be absolute, our laws, fair, our natural beauty, preserved; the powerful must not persecute the weak, and human dignity must be enhanced.

Do Our Best We have learned that "more" is not necessarily "better," that even our great nation has its recognized limits, and that we can neither answer all questions nor solve all problems. We cannot afford to do everything, nor can we afford to lack boldness as we meet the future. So together, in a spirit of individual sacrifice for the common good, we must simply do our best.

Our nation can be strong abroad only if it is strong at home, and we know that the best way to enhance freedom in other lands is to demonstrate here that our democratic system is worthy of emulation.

To be true to ourselves, we must be true to others. We will not behave in foreign places so as to violate our rules and standards here at home, for we know that

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Messages From Allies, Others

World Leaders Wish New President Well

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP).—World leaders and ordinary citizens sent Jimmy Carter best wishes for success yesterday as he was being inaugurated in Washington as the 39th President of the United States.

From London, Prime Minister James Callaghan sent a message of congratulations. A spokesman said that the message was a personal one of good wishes and that the text was not being made public.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in his message, emphasized the importance of strengthening NATO. He said that the friendship of West Germany and the United States was based on trust and close co-

operation, which, he said, would help the two countries work for peace, stability and progress.

Mr. Schmidt also sent goodwill messages to Vice-President Walter Mondale and outgoing President Ford. West German President Walter Scheel also sent Mr. Carter a congratulatory message.

Leone's Hopes
From Rome, Italian President Giovanni Leone sent a telegram saying that he had high hopes for whatever actions Mr. Carter takes "for the solution of the serious economic problems troubling the world."

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a letter to the new President: "We wish

you every success as you take up the reins of leadership of your own great country and of the free world."

In Moscow, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy expressed hope yesterday that President Carter and Soviet leaders would achieve "considerable progress" in their relations.

Mr. Podgorniy sent Mr. Carter a message of congratulations and the text was released by the Tass press agency.

"We take this opportunity to express the confidence that it will be possible to achieve further considerable progress in the relations between the two countries by joint efforts of the sides in the years ahead," Mr. Podgorniy said. He expressed hopes for "ending the arms race."

China Said to Wait
Kyodo, the Japanese news service, reported from Peking yesterday that China does not expect sudden progress in its relations with the United States because of Mr. Carter's inauguration but awaits the day when Washington severs its ties with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

Here in Paris, the conservative newspaper *Le Figaro* hailed President Carter's inauguration as the culmination of a "tremendous personal adventure" in which he "has already proved his exceptional capacities."

The liberal *Quotidien de Paris* said that Mr. Carter's "inextinguishable ambition now has to be completed with a grandiose work."

The leftist newspaper *Libération* published a two-page spread entitled "A Clever Man, in Love With God, Power and Himself."

Appeal From Seoul
In Seoul, about 1,500 South Korean Baptists appealed to Mr. Carter—who also is a Baptist—to drop his announced plan to withdraw U.S. troops eventually from South Korea.

The Federation of Korean Industries sent a cable urging Mr. Carter to keep the 49,000 GIs in Korea for the peace and stability in that part of the world.

In Nicosia, about 1,000 Greek-Cypriot students demonstrated, chanting: "Carter, we're for justice." The Greek Cypriots hope the new U.S. President will take steps to end the partition imposed on the island by Turkish troops following the 1974 Cyprus coup.

In Copenhagen, the conservative *Politikens* largest daily newspaper, said: "As Carter takes over from Ford, the expectations are immense, partly because he made so many promises."

Kristeligt Dagblad, an independent Copenhagen newspaper, said that Mr. Carter "will be judged by his deeds and not by his words."

King Carl Gustaf of Sweden called Mr. Carter: "I wish you every success in your high office and extend my very best wishes to you and the American people."

Inauguration Of Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

the Capitol, the Carters, in a gesture that surprised nearly everyone but underscored the President's appeal for partnership with the people, walked hand in hand from the Capitol building the mile and a half to the White House.

The announced schedule had been for them to ride in a limousine at the head of the inaugural parade but to walk only the last two blocks. Even that worried security men.

Long Walk Home

But in the sunshine and in an obvious symbolism to softening the imperial presidency he has criticized—Mr. Carter, his wife and later his 9-year-old daughter, Amy, strolled smiling and waving along Pennsylvania Avenue to the delighted cheers of the throngs who stood for hours in the cold for a glimpse of the new chief executive.

There was other symbolism, too, of the unity Mr. Carter hopes to achieve. Perhaps the most moving moment came during the Capitol ceremony with the singing by a chorus of Southern black students accompanied by the U.S. Marine Band of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the Northern marching song in the bitter conflict against the South 118 years ago to abolish slavery and preserve the Union.

Idealistic Nation
In his inaugural address, in words obviously aimed at friends and potential adversaries abroad, Mr. Carter said that while the United States is "a proudly idealistic nation...let not one confuse our idealism with weakness."

"Because we are free we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere. Our moral sense dictates a clear-cut preference for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights."

Mr. Carter urged "all other people to join us" in the goal of eliminating weapons, "for success can mean life instead of death."

He pledged to strive toward these goals: to remove barriers separating "those of different race and region and religion," to find "productive work for those able to perform it," to "strengthen the American family," to insure equal treatment under the law, and to "enable our people to be proud of their own government once again."



OUT OF OFFICE—Former President Gerald Ford included a bit of golf in his first day out of office after he flew from Washington to California for a vacation.

Ford, Having Restored Trust In His Office, Quietly Departs

(Continued from Page 1)

Secret Service protection for former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Rockefeller, former Treasury Secretary William Simon and their families for six months and declaring an emergency for the states of California and Utah because of a continuing drought.

Then he went to the Blue Room to meet Mr. Carter and his wife for coffee before leaving for the inauguration ceremony at 11:15.

After the ceremonies, as the former president and his wife made their way through the Capitol to the waiting helicopter, a cheering crowd gathered to see them off. Mr. Ford, obviously touched, turned and waved to the hundreds who had gathered to wish him well on his departure.

When they landed at Andrews, the Fords were greeted by an honor guard and a military band. A small crowd had gathered and cheered as the former president stepped from the helicopter.

The friendly reaction of the crowds and their obvious respect for Mr. Ford were symbolic of what was probably the greatest achievement of the Ford presidency.

National Trama

When Mr. Ford took office on Aug. 9, 1974, following the resignation of Mr. Nixon, the country was in the middle of a national trama.

At his swearing-in, Mr. Ford said that he was "acutely aware"

President Goes on Foot to the White House

(Continued from Page 1)

duration. On a cold day in 1841, William Henry Harrison spoke for two hours at his inauguration. He caught cold and died a month later. John Kennedy's New Frontier extended only so far as the border of an uncooperative Congress.

Lyndon Johnson's Great Society disintegrated amid the national discord caused by a distant, unpopular war. Richard Nixon promised eight years ago to "bring us together."

Infectious Tone

However durable it might prove, the tone Mr. Carter struck seemed infectious. Along the perimeter of the Capitol plaza, where a throng witnessed the inaugural rite, a young paratrooper from the 82d Airborne Division posed for a picture with a young woman he had never seen before. Four years earlier, the 82d Airborne had been on standby alert for riot-control duty.

Young joined elderly, blacks embraced whites. When the

Atlanta University Choir began singing the National Anthem, the 30 children from the third grade at PS 138 in New York City who had come down for the day by bus joined in off key. So did strangers nearby.

Outside the Cannon House Office Building a young black woman giggled at the sign held up by beefy, white George Bennett. "Race Ponds, Go—Smaller Than Plains," it proclaimed. The woman stepped up to Mr. Bennett to pose for a snapshot. He hugged her. She kissed him. "Oh, hell, this is fun," he announced.

Convivially reigned on the inaugural platform, too, in the moments before the transfer of power.

"Hello, Hubert," said Gerald Ford to Sen. Humphrey.

"I hope you've got that thermal underwear on," the senator said to Nelson Rockefeller.

"I have, I have," Mr. Rockefeller replied, calling the senator "the sharpest dresser in town today."

"We're surrounded," Mr. Ford

said to Vice-President Mondale and his family. "The whole Minnesota outfit's here," Mr. Rockefeller interjected.

The only snafus had to do with ineffective elements of the plan to coordinate movements of the throng.

Capitol police gave up trying to separate those with "reserved standing room" passes from those with "general" viewing tickets and finally let everybody who could fit scramble for coveted spots on the Capitol plaza.

"This is like a picnic," said Capt. Eugene Rucchio, a veteran of three earlier inaugurations.

At the southwest gate of the White House, a smartly attired woman flashed her ticket and pleaded to be allowed to walk across the mansion grounds. The police refused.

"But, Mr. Bardyl Tirana's mother," the woman pleaded, truthfully.

Bardyl Tirana was the chairman of the Carter Inaugural Committee. His mother missed seeing Mr. Carter walk home.

In Special Message Sent Abroad

Carter Tells World U.S. Shuns Domination

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—President Carter, in a message to the peoples of the world, pledged yesterday that his administration would give priority to shaping "a world order that is more responsive to human aspirations."

"We will not seek to dominate nor dictate to others," Mr. Carter said in an unusual address taped Wednesday night in Washington and sent by satellite and teletype yesterday to foreign countries for use in local media by the United States Information Agency. It was broadcast worldwide by the Voice of America.

He said he had chosen his inauguration as President "to speak not only to my own countrymen—which is traditional—but also to you, citizens of the world who did not participate in our election but who will nevertheless be affected by my decisions."

Mr. Carter also stressed his desire to cooperate with other countries in bringing about disarmament and an end to poverty, hunger, disease and "political repression."

Broad Themes
Similar broad themes were underlined in the inaugural address itself. Mr. Carter made no reference in either address to U.S. allies or adversaries and in the inaugural speech only touched briefly on national security questions.

In fact, Mr. Carter's sweeping goal of disarmament as stated in the inaugural address might raise questions by U.S. allies about his future defense policies.

"We pledge perseverance and wisdom in our efforts to limit the world's armaments to those necessary for each nation's own domestic safety," he said.

He moved this year a step toward our ultimate goal—the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth.

Mr. Carter was saying that he hoped this year to conclude the negotiations for a new treaty limiting strategic offensive weapons. And as an ultimate goal, he would like to see complete disarmament so that no nation would have the capability to attack another.

Idealistic Goal
The idealistic goal was frequently discussed in the late 1950s and early 1960s but in recent years has rarely been a serious subject, as nations have concentrated instead on negotiating more limited accords for freezing armaments and curbing new systems of destruction.

The distinguishing characteristic of the two addresses was the emphasis on the need for human rights and for cooperative international efforts on questions that have generally been given lower priority by other administrations.

In his campaign speeches, Mr. Carter did stress these "human" themes but, since then, he and his aides have tended to give priority to more pragmatic political questions.

For instance, an aide to incoming Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday that the immediate agenda for foreign policy included setting an early

administration review of questions dealing with the deadlocked Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty, a fact-finding mission to look into the Cyprus situation and Mr. Vance's own trip to the Middle East next month.

Mr. Carter said in his message to "citizens of the world" that, "as friends, you are entitled to know how the power and influence of the United States will be exercised by its new government."

He said the United States was now "more mature" and recognizes that "we alone do not have all of the answers to the world's problems."

He said the United States alone cannot end "the terrifying specter of nuclear destruction" but would work with others to do so.

The United States alone cannot guarantee "the basic rights of every human being to be free of poverty and hunger and disease and political repression," he said, but it will cooperate with others "in combating these enemies of mankind."

"The United States alone cannot insure an equitable development of the world resources or the proper safeguarding of the world's environment," he said, "but we can and will join with others in this work."

Kissinger Leaves State Dept. With Pride and Many Regrets

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Henry Kissinger ended his eight years of service in the White House and the State Department Wednesday with many regrets but general pride in his record, cautious optimism about the future of the world and a feeling of some "emptiness" about his personal future.

"I really think," he said in an interview with *The New York Times*, "that what this country needs now is a period of tranquility and confidence, and that those of us who have seen this process have an obligation to help build that confidence. That is what I would most like to do."

He was asked to answer his critics and sum up his experience on his last day.

• On his personal feelings: "My first feeling after Nov. 2 [Election Day], he said, "was one of enormous relief that I was no longer responsible for whatever might happen after Jan. 20."

"Now the feeling is one of some emptiness, because I realize now that, while I am not responsible, I can also not influence events, and it will be a whole change for me to select my problems."

• One of the attributes of being in this office is that you sometimes have the experience of a nightmare, that you see an enormous train coming toward you on the railway track. You know it is coming toward you, but you have 10 other things to get done, and you just say it doesn't hit you before you get out of the way. Now that feeling, as far as I can see, I will lose."

• On the record of the last eight years: He emphasized that the nation is no longer at war for the first time in almost a generation. It survived the constitutional crisis of Watergate. Its relations with China, the Soviet Union and the industrial democracies are better than they were eight years ago. Some progress has been made on arms control and on relations with the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

• On his regrets: He said he was unhappy to leave the West so poorly organized to deal with the oil crisis. He also lamented the slow progress of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the North-South negotiations between the industrial and developing countries. He regretted the bitterness of the debate over Vietnam, the alienation of intellectuals from the government, the hardness of the United States in handling the long-lurking crisis in southern Africa and the conflict between the executive and legislative branches over the control of U.S. foreign policy.

• On 1977: "The conditions exist for a heroic effort," he said, with the conflicts in Panama, Rhodesia and South-West Africa likely to be resolved, and circumstances conducive to progress in negotiations over the Middle East, non-

proliferation of arms and the law of the sea.

Mr. Kissinger, on his last day at the State Department, was quite different from the Kissinger on his first day in the White House eight years ago.

He expected on that first day that he would not last for more than two years. Nobody could serve a president longer than that, he said then, without losing his objectivity and getting involved in the president's subjective politics. After that, he would have to go, he said. But he stayed on through the Nixon crisis and, even now, he will not discuss his relations with Mr. Nixon, or even with Mr. Ford's White House staff, or his differences with James Schlesinger, former defense secretary, and Donald Rumsfeld at the Pentagon, or William Simon, secretary of the Treasury.

Philosophy of Diplomacy
Instead, he talks about the philosophy of diplomacy, the struggles between Congress and the White House, and between the government and the press and the people.

"I believe," he said, "that it is one of our tasks to make clear to the American people that they cannot permanently have a good life in a world in which they alone are preserved to have a good life. I would argue that the American people can have a good life only if they assume responsibility for improving the standard of living in the developing world."

Mr. Kissinger talked about these things with his usual sense of history, but also with his sense of accident and humor. He is going to New York City for a couple of weeks to negotiate contracts for his books and then to Mexico for the rest of February.

When he was asked about why he tried to be funny in the face of all his crises in such a solemn world, he replied: "In this job you have only two choices: You are either funny deliberately or you are funny unintentionally."

Hearst Comrade Guilty in Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP).—Wendell Yoshimura was still free on bail today after a jury reached a compromise verdict in her trial that could send Patricia Hearst's last underground companion to prison for 15 years.

Jurors deadlocked on a charge that could have brought Miss Yoshimura a life sentence—possession of weapons and explosives with intent to injure people and destroy property. But the panel returned guilty verdicts on charges that Miss Yoshimura possessed an explosive, a machine gun and materials with the intent to make a destructive device.

The judge, refusing a prosecutor's motion to revoke Miss Yoshimura's \$25,000 bail, set sentencing for Feb. 24.

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5,000 Attend Pre-Inaugural Rite To Pray for Carter and Country

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—An estimated 5,000 persons bowed their heads at the Lincoln Memorial yesterday and prayed that Jimmy Carter "may safely steer the ship America up the third century of her voyage into history."

The pre-inaugural religious service, held in 21-degree weather, began at 8 a.m. with the hymn "God of Our Fathers" sung by a 400-voice choir.

The 30-minute service included the singing of Mr. Carter's favorite hymn, "Amazing Grace," and an Old Testament reading selected and read by his sister, evangelist Ruth Carter Stapleton.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., father of the slain civil rights leader, also spoke. Paraphrasing the Gospel words of Jesus, he said, "Inasmuch as you didn't do it for the least of these, you haven't done it for me."

"God grant that our President will always remember the least of these," Mr. King said.

The Rev. Bruce Edwards, pastor of the Plains, Ga., Baptist Church, where Mr. Carter has taught Sunday school for years, said it was fitting to open the day with a religious observance because "the man for whom we pray is himself a man of prayer."

Mr. Carter did not attend the service but worshipped at Washington's First Baptist Church.

Vote Delayed on 3 in Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—President Carter has begun work without three of his Cabinet nominees who have to wait at least until next week to take office.

A few hours after Mr. Carter took the oath of office on the Capitol steps yesterday, the Senate confirmed by voice vote eight of his Cabinet choices and two nominees for top economic posts.

But several Republican senators demanded more time for debate and roll-call votes on the nominations of Joseph Califano Jr. to be secretary of health, education and welfare, Griffin Bell to be attorney general and Ray Marshall to be secretary of labor. None of the nominations was considered in jeopardy. All 11 nominees previously won approval of Senate committees.

In order, the Senate confirmed:

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Patricia Roberts Harris, Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland and Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams.

The Senate also approved Theodore G. Levitt as director of the Office of Management and Budget and Charles Schmitz as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Rumsfeld Sets Military Sales To 7 Countries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Defense Department has notified Congress of plans to sell \$18.4 million worth of military equipment to seven countries, including 175-mm cannon to Israel.

The action was one of the last taken by the Defense Department under outgoing Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld.

The sales are earmarked for Israel, Greece, South Korea, Thailand, Sweden, Spain and the Netherlands.

The biggest sale on the list involved \$4.5 million in ammunition, ranging from small arms to artillery, to Thailand. Military sources said this is U.S. ammunition left in Thailand last year when the last U.S. forces withdrew.

Israel will receive, in addition to the artillery, radio and tools. The total package is worth \$21 million.

Greece is buying 300 side-winder air-to-air combat missiles and 35 utility helicopters for \$35 million. The Netherlands is getting 840 side-winders for \$21.5 million. South Korea is buying 200 air-to-ground Maverick missiles for \$10.3 million.

Spain is purchasing eight-inch howitzers and other equipment and Sweden is buying 100 improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

Cosmos-890 Is Aloft
MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today announced the launching of Cosmos-890 yesterday.

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ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
SUNDAY: BUNG EUCARIST 11:15 a.m. at 4 Ave. de la Liberte, Paris-16. (Metro: Ternes, Bastille, George V.)
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston 12 Rue Dumont d'Urville, 75021.

ENMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 50 Rue de Bessolles, Neuilly-Macdonald (Western Suburbs). Sunday: 11 a.m. Street's Courtyard, Paris. Tel.: 970-16-18.

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The Spirit of '77

"You have given me a great responsibility," Jimmy Carter said in his inaugural address, "to stay close to you, to be worthy of you, and to exemplify what you are... your strength can compensate for my weakness, and your wisdom can help minimize my mistakes."

Go back and capitalize all those you's. The words become a prayer. Jimmy Carter addresses his countrymen in the same idiom and spirit that others reserve for God. We don't mean to suggest that he doesn't make a distinction between the two—only that he believes in the mystical properties of both and draws sustenance of a special kind from both. Others, to be sure, have quadrupled and bowed in the same directions. But President Carter, self-evidently, means it. The spiritual element is authentic, and it is central to his thinking. In his inaugural remarks, we noted, this element found gentle, benign and broadly acceptable expression.

This gentleness of tone and lack of seal-otry characterized not only the speech's religious passages, but also its political burden. In more ways than one the new President seemed to signal that this would be a time to recognize limits and learn to live with the vaguely alien concepts of imperfection and partial success in our national life. "We can neither answer all questions nor solve all problems," he said. "We cannot afford to do everything..." These explicit warnings were reinforced by the quality of the speech as a whole. It was notably lacking in the kind of idealistic fervor and self-certainty that one associates with the 1960s and early 1970s. The ravages of history and time have understandably reduced those more sweeping inaugural ambitions to this: "We must simply do our best."

A lot of people would probably say that

Jimmy Carter once again waffled and hid his true purpose. Yes, he spoke of "limits," but did he not also speak of "boldness" and "absolute" commitments and "an undiminished, ever-expanding American dream"? Were there not, simultaneously, reassurances for those who want a heavy investment in defense and for those who wish to move "toward our ultimate goal—the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth"? Did not the new President in fact espouse nearly every noble goal on the U.S. political wish-list, never mind that some of them have traditionally been thought to conflict with others?

The answer is yes—Jimmy Carter did not delineate the normal world of choices in his speech. He apparently does not believe you have to choose between certain public goals and interests because he does not think they are contradictory. This has been the spirit of his campaign from the start, and in many respects he is right to reject the commonplace notion of which set of ideas goes nicely with which. The political philosophy that refuses to see something inconsistent in a concern for patriotism and peaceableness or for the rights of black people and white people is way out ahead of the tired thinking that holds such concerns incompatible.

Philosophically—you could even say, spiritually—then, Mr. Carter is right. The difficulty is going to come on more practical terrain. For given a limit on resources—money to spend, schoolrooms to sit in, jobs to hold and the rest—choices are going to have to be made, and Mr. Carter is going to have to make them. We think in his broad philosophy as spelled out in his speech, the new President ably and attractively defined himself. His government will be defined by acts and choices yet to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who's Being Roasted?

An unfortunate fringe effect of the oil-price crisis is that it has given devil theories a good name. Let there be an imagined shortage in toilet paper or a real jump in the price of sugar and we have been schooled to assume, darkly, a conspiracy. Now we have the Great Coffee Crisis and with it, an instant supposed villain, profiteering in Brazil, which produces half the world's supply.

Why is it so hard for us to accept the fact that there was a killing frost in Brazil in 1975, wiping out two-thirds of the coffee beans that would otherwise by now be making their way onto the world market? Why is it so hard to recognize that more and more people all over the world have become coffee drinkers? And that the increased demand, even in such tea-totalling places as Japan, more than offsets the steady decline in U.S. consumption?

Yes, coffee prices have nearly tripled. But one hardly needs to be an economist to know that when there is suddenly less of something at a time when more people want more of it, the price goes up. The result may be uncomfortable, but it is hardly devilish.

There's an ironic touch to the public fretting about the price rise. Last Oct. 1, a new international coffee agreement, involving both the United States and Brazil, went into effect with the avowed purpose of leveling out the roller coaster pattern of coffee prices. When prices are too low, the

agreement provides, producing countries must accept export quotas and let their unsalable surpluses pile up at home. When coffee prices are too high they are obligated to dump their stocks on the market.

But alas, the coffee agreement is irrelevant to the current situation, with the wholesale price above \$2 a pound, because the producers have no visible large stocks to unload. When the price even a year ago, was very low, Brazilian farmers plowed under their coffee bushes and planted soybeans and corn instead. The present bonanza prices may yet stimulate a reverse course and increased production, even overproduction, of coffee. Then the new agreement could be invoked. But any such prospect is three to five years off, until new coffee plantings begin to produce in volume.

In the face of the facts, does it make sense for militant consumers to slow or stop their coffee consumption? Certainly a drop in demand can affect price. The question raised by boycott—conservation, if you will—raises a principle much larger than coffee: conservation of the consumer's passions. Surely there are times when we should heed appeals to operate in a moral market, to let social values augment price in our purchasing decisions. But the consumer can manage only so many such issues at once. Are there not other areas in which consumer restraint is more vital? Which brings us back, devil or no, to where we started: oil.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Carter Years Begin

The peanut farmer from Georgia was inaugurated as President of the United States, the most powerful man in the free world... The rise of Mr. Carter from relative obscurity to the White House in so short a space of time makes him all but an unknown quantity to the world outside America... The Carter years begin on an optimistic note tempered by caution, even concern. He is a cautious man, basically conservative, a characteristic he has revealed with his Cabinet appointments... The indications are that he intends to take his time finding his way around, that there will be no great initiatives in the early months and therefore no traumatic upheavals in domestic or foreign policies.

—From the Straits Times (Singapore).

Riots in Egypt

President Sadat himself has come in for his share of insults from the demonstrators, but there is no reason to think his own position is seriously endangered as yet. He may even try to take the credit for revoking a hasty decision taken by his government and

referring the issue, like a good democrat, to the newly elected parliament. But he has probably had a bad fright, and even if the riots subside the economic problem will not go away. Those who value the existence of a moderate Egyptian regime, both in the Arab world and in the West, would be well advised to take note that such a regime cannot survive indefinitely without more effective support, both financial and political.

—From the Times (London).

Elections for India

... The congratulatory comes because an India with Morarji Desai at liberty, an emergency relaxed and contentious issues—like sterilization—removed from the mandatory agenda is an India strengthened through flexibility. The caution comes because no one quite knows how Mrs. Gandhi will use the majority she is sure to gain. An election is not free because a few opposition leaders are let out of prison—leaving many more behind. Nor is an election in which the government retains ruthless control of newspapers, television and radio.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 22, 1902

LONDON—It is said that a great English apologist has succeeded in turning to account the homing instincts of bees for the conveyance of messages. He took some bees a long way from their hive, gummed to their wings a tiny micro-photographed letter and set them loose. They all found their way safely home. In time of war these postal bees would have this advantage over carrier-pigeons—it would be impossible to shoot them.

Fifty Years Ago

January 22, 1927

PEKING—Chinese hostility to foreigners shows no abatement; but rather a tendency to become more intense. As the Power which has the most to lose by its continuance, Great Britain is naturally taking the lead in all measures in opposition to it. The London Cabinet has vacillated as to what course to pursue as regards the two principal Chinese factions. Equal dealings with both seem recently to have been the muted, but hopeful, policy.



MACNELLY. The Richmond News Leader © 1976 Chicago Tribune.

A Man to Out-Kissinger Kissinger

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—One of the more widespread misconceptions about Zbigniew Brzezinski, which President Carter's national security adviser-delegate would like to lay to rest is the story that he is a Polish aristocrat. He is nothing of the kind, he says with a quick smile. But a Pole he certainly is, which means that the Russians would expect the worst from him—even though he was only 9 when he left Poland for Canada.

There is also the evidence of his writing when he was one of the West's leading Sovietologists during the cold war. This caused the Russians, as he recalled last year, to pour more abuse on him than on almost any other American. Moscow is now putting a good face on it, noting in press comments that he has changed since those days. Perhaps it hopes to contribute to a better relationship with the Carter administration by appearing to wipe the slate clean.

But every now and again, the old fears come to the surface, as in a remark last month by one of Moscow's leading foreign policy officials, Vadim Zagladin. It was Brzezinski, he claimed, who had invented the notion of Euro-Communism, "with an anti-Soviet aim in mind." In order to break the unity of the world Communist movement, Moscow has attacked him again and again, long after the cold war ended, for his supposed plans to cause the collapse of the Soviet Union and to bring it back into the capitalist system.

Neither Brzezinski nor the Kremlin relish these reminders now, but they are essential to an understanding of the present situation. For the bumpy world of both capitals about the mutual desire for friendship and cooperation conceals a warning which is not unlike that of two strange dogs as they sniff at each other when they meet in the park. They may perhaps go off and plan together—but they might also begin snapping. We ought not to be deceived by the amiable face which both governments present to the world.

Brzezinski denies that he wants to play a dominant, Kissinger-like role in the administration's foreign policy process. But Mos-

cow is no more likely to believe him than are the many Washington skeptics. When asked about his plans in a conversation at the weekend, Brzezinski explained without a moment's pause that he expected to return to academia after four years, as if he had given the matter a good deal of thought. But he added that he could not, of course, be absolutely certain about it at this stage.

My own assumption, based on observing Brzezinski sometimes from a distance and sometimes at close quarters for nearly 20 years, is that if Carter gets a second term, then Brzezinski is here for the full eight years—even if he does not himself know it yet. He is here to out-Kissinger Kissinger, with a new grand design even more all-embracing than his predecessor's and this takes time. Was Kissinger going to be a tough act to follow, Brzezinski was asked by a reporter the day Carter appointed him. "I will let you make that judgment a number of years from now," Brzezinski answered.

New Thrust

But what is the new design? During the election campaign Carter said, in words reminiscent of Brzezinski's, that he looked forward to "a new thrust of creativity in foreign policy equal to that of the years following the second world war." This would help to "restore the morale and spirit of the American people" by seeking a higher goal than "power politics." A great deal of what Brzezinski has said in recent years makes it clear that his concepts are wider than Kissinger's, that his grand design would embrace Europe and Japan, as well as the least developed countries—but also the Communist world. And this is what the Kremlin fears.

When Brzezinski said he intended to stay in Washington only four years, he was replying to my own remark that I expected him to spend the first four years in his present position, and the next four as secretary of state. My assumption was that he would first seek to prepare the ground by slow and patient work for the great super-

structure to be built during the second term.

Or need his transition from one stage to the other follow the Kissinger pattern? Kissinger had little regard for Secretary of State William Rogers, whereas Brzezinski has a warm personal relationship with Cyrus Vance, Carter's secretary of state. On election night, he recalls, the two of them and their wives got together to await the uncertain result, with no one else present—and the relationship seems likely to withstand the buffeting of political storms.

As Carter himself has said, he has been Brzezinski's "eager student" for several years, learning from him about the "proper relationship" between the maintenance of peace and of adequate defenses. Brzezinski, he noted when he announced his appointment, had been intimately involved in studying the relationship that "ought to exist" among the world's nations—surely the prime qualification for the architect of a new international system. He may surprise Kissinger yet—and the Kremlin.

Britain: Something to Hail

By Peter Ramsbotham

WASHINGTON—American reporting about Britain's economy is reflecting a new optimism about our prospects. World confidence in Britain has been shown by the International Monetary Fund's decision to help the country over its short-term difficulties and by the agreement among central banks on sterling balances. These were possible because Britain could convince the world that it has a stable, prosperous and free future.

Thirty years ago, Britain was the center of a great empire, emerging from the ravages of war. Since then we have seen great changes, some common to all advanced technological societies and some peculiar to us but, in sum, one of the most far-reaching, yet peaceful, transformations of a democratic society in history. We still face formidable problems and we can meet these as well.

For all her love of tradition, Britain is a modern society. Equal opportunity is a basic principle of national life. Higher education is open to everyone with the necessary ability. Real poverty has been closed the door on the old class system. Social democracy is well established in Britain, as in Western Europe, as a practical means to social justice in a free society. Our new membership in the European Community is now irreversible. And our political institutions remain as solid as ever.

Efficiency

The economic adjustments, however, have not yet been completed. It has taken too long to rekindle the fires of industrial growth—no one has said so more clearly than Britain's present leaders. And it is now generally recognized that economic and industrial objectives must take precedence over social ones—that industrial efficiency must be put first. The trades unions themselves agree that extra resources generated by national growth until the end of the decade should go toward making the manufacturing sector vigorous and profitable.

There has also been in Britain widespread acceptance of cuts in public expenditures affecting social priorities. There have been severe restrictions on money supply and voluntary acceptance of stringent wage restraints for the last two years. These will continue, even though standards of living will be affected. And there is increasingly effective cooperation between government, management and the unions in a strategy for the regeneration of industry.

Myth that we are profligate public spenders, self-indulgent in social welfare and self-destructive

Inflation and Russians Carter's Inheritance

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Mr. Ford stopped being an effective President last spring when he had to concentrate on winning the Republican nomination. So he leaves behind him a vast lumber room of half-completed projects.

Mr. Carter began acting as president before he had finished out a government of developed coherent views. So he has worked from the agenda of the outgoing administration.

Accordingly, his great problem now is not, as his naive supporters imagine, to liberate himself from a Cabinet dominated by Democrats shaped under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. It is to kick free from the baggage about inflation and the Russian which comprise Ford's parting gift.

Recession

By far the most important unfinished business is the incomplete recovery from the recession of 1974-75. High sensitivity to inflation caused the Ford administration to choose a "slow is beautiful" path for return to prosperity. The Ford budget released early this year shows signs of only slightly more than 8 per cent this year, with unemployment ranging high at 7.3 per cent.

The Carter administration has gone for an almost equally cautious approach. The economic package announced from Plains a fortnight ago points to a growth of less than 6 per cent this year with unemployment hanging around 7 per cent.

The slow pace of recovery inevitably delays action on social programs to ease the problems of health care, welfare, transportation, tax reform and the cities. Indeed, the Carter administration has already postponed action on most of these items until next year at least.

The implicit bet is that caution will stimulate business confidence, thus prompting investment and sustained recovery. Maybe so. But if not, the new President should show no hesitations about adding more stimulus to the economy. Nor, if the stimulus has an inflationary impact, should he shrink from direct action to hold down wage and price rises.

For Mr. Carter produced his economic program without full knowledge of the spending side of the budget, and at a time when some of his chief advisers were powerfully under the spell of the "confidence" argument put forward by the businessmen they encountered while preparing for the new year. Mr. Ford's chief economic

adviser, Alan Greenspan, can rightly claim that in their impact this year there is between the programs of the two administrations "no significant difference."

If exaggerated fear of inflation is the Ford legacy on the domestic side, the hand-off in foreign policy is, by a curious inner logic, the Soviet bugaboo. For occupation with inflation means skimping on government expenses, including defense outlays, so the outgoing administration has found itself at the mercy of claims by the armed services that the Soviet Union is expanding the Soviet States in defense. These claims have naturally been unloaded on the incoming administration. The final Ford State of the Union Message, the final Ford budget, and the defense posture statement, rushed into print by outgoing Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld last Tuesday, all cry havoc about Soviet military gains.

Originally, Mr. Carter seemed very firm about meeting the Russian halfway. He appointed secretaries of state and defense known for their commitment to arms limitation. But already the Carter administration shows signs of caving under the pressure. Defense cuts have been largely abandoned, and the fight to put Ted Sorensen into the Central Intelligence Agency over the objections of the right-wing hawks was less than relentless.

Pentagon Resistance

At one time Mr. Carter was talking of concluding with the Russians an arms control agreement which cut below the rather high limits on strategic weapons worked out by Mr. Ford and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at their Vladivostok meeting in 1974. Now the talk is of negotiating within the Vladivostok limits. No way seems to have been figured out for breaking the resistance of the Pentagon, which has made realization of the Vladivostok goals very difficult for the past year.

Fortunately a couple of less-than-fully-unresolved issues demand priority attention in foreign policy. The disputes over a new Panama treaty, a Cyprus accord, and admission of Vietnam to the United Nations come up immediately.

At the root of all three issues is the domestic problem of mindless jingoism. So if the new administration can get by the early ones without damage, it can build for itself what it needs most—a little maneuvering room to get out from under the burden passed on by yesterday's men.

Not Sitting

But we are not sitting idly waiting for oil to solve our problems. We have been reeling in economic adjustments. Productivity and personal incentives, in particular, are lower than we would wish. Both are now being tackled. And, meanwhile, despite the pause in world recovery, the British share of world trade rose in 1976 for the first time in twenty years.

Our exports to the United States increased by 12 per cent in dollar terms, in 1976. British industry is now more optimistic about its profitability and rate of investment. And it is encouraging that in 1976 new American investment in British manufacturing industry (excluding the oil industry) was put at 27 per cent of American investment in Western Europe as a whole, more than in any other single country in the world.

The British government's first priority is the creation of wealth on the basis of a profitable industry. The British people have clearly demonstrated that they are determined to pay their own way in the competitive conditions of international trade, and we shall succeed.

Peter Ramsbotham is Britain's Ambassador to the United States. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 21[illegible]

GUARANTEE
SHIP FOR
A. Scott
Rate Cut
25% by
of U.K.

Help
Returns

to place y
investment
with S

DANFORTH
HILLS
Managers

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When You've Got It, Flaunt It

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI)—If the class is there, it shows from the beginning. Barney Ross had it as a lightweight fresh out of the amateurs. There was nothing flashy about him, a slender, black-haired kid with a stand-up style and an effortless way of moving. In an artist it would be called economy of line. The left hand did the work. The right was always ready, cocked, waiting, waiting, and when at last Ross let it fly it was straight and on target. "You know, don't you," said Mike Malloy, a Chicago promoter, "there's only one sweetheart in boxing today. That's Barney Ross."

Ray Robinson had it, young Sugar Ray, also a lightweight fresh from the amateurs. There was a black jaguar in the St. Louis Zoo that moved like him. You could see class in the Williams when he was 17. "The old-timers," said Connie McCarthy, his manager, "they call me his just like Joe Garza, except he hits harder."

Billy Conn showed it from the start, and Willie Pep. Little Guillermo Papaleo, sick of running all the way home from school every day to avoid a whipping from the big kids, went to a gym to learn to defend himself. "All right, kid," Lou Givens told him. "You do whatever Bill Givens tells you." If there was anything Bill Givens couldn't teach him, Willie discovered it for himself. He won his first

professional fights and the featherweight championship of the world before Sammy Angott, the lightweight champion, outpointed him, and it was 73 fights later before he lost again.

A Sweet Thing

The years went by, and then last Saturday a touch of class like that showed up on the television screen. Howard Davis, the Olympic lightweight champion, was making his first start as a professional, and he was the sweetest thing this side of Guy Lombardo.

In earlier times, Davis would be in the opening four-rounder at Ridgewood Grove, but this is the TV age. Chances are the viewers who watched him in the Olympics outnumbered the live spectators at all heavyweight championships from John L. Sullivan's day down to Muhammad Ali's. Before he had earned a dollar in an old-time fighter after 50 bouts.

If the 20-year-old felt any nervousness starting on a new job, he shook it off as soon as he could measure the opponent they had picked for him. Stubby, bullet-headed Joe Bazo was the perfect foil, a career catcher with short arms and heavy feet.

Davis couldn't have given a more dazzling display of his talents if he had been in the ring alone. He jabbed and hooked off jabs, he fired short right and left uppercuts, his brilliantly swift hands landed one-two combinations in spitting bursts. He danced, circled and shuffled.

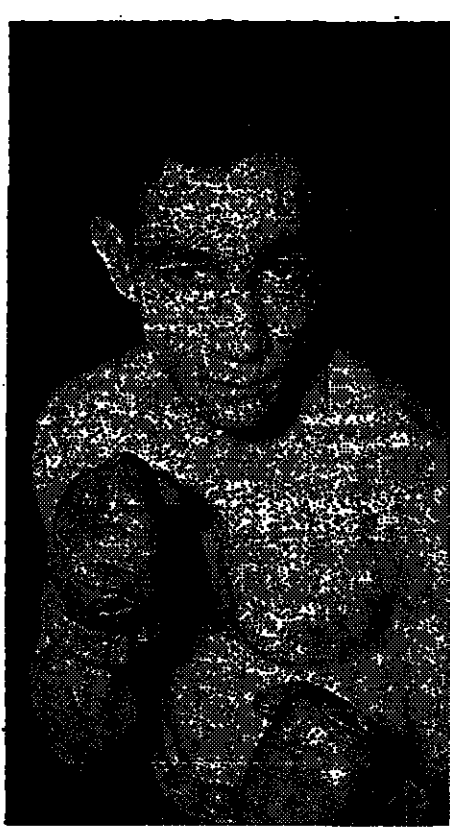
A Givens Stroke

He even threw in the showy uppercut they used to call a bolo punch when Kid Gavilan employed it. Gavilan was said to have adapted it from the stroke he used as a boy cutting cane in the sugar fields of Cuba. "It's a sure," John Lardner wrote, "it would be more effective if delivered with a machete, but the crowd loves it."

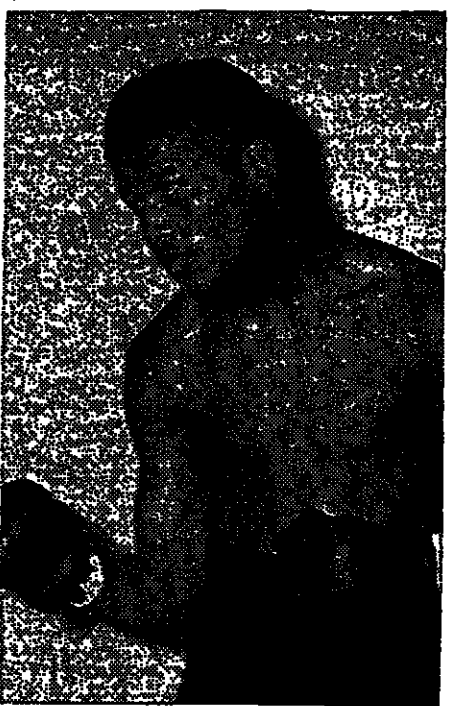
After the third round the only question was whether Davis would pitch a shutout. He did, winning all six rounds on all three official cards. "He's pretty to watch," said Jerry Quarry, a TV commentator with a flattened nose and keen appreciation of the sweet science.

"It's a beautiful sport," said Sugar Ray Leonard, a teammate of Howard's who will start boxing in on his Olympic title in a couple of weeks.

When a kid with Davis's gift is practicing it, it truly is a beautiful sport, an art form. If this young man doesn't win a championship as a pro, then it will be for a reason not yet revealed—a glass chin, reluctance to pay the price, unwise direction or something like that.



Willie Pep



Sugar Ray Robinson

College Basketball

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI)— In his 19 seasons with the Chicago Cubs, the phrase never changed. "It's a beautiful day for a ballgame," Ernie Banks would say. "It's such a beautiful day, let's play two." Or when a doubleheader was scheduled, "Let's play three." Even on a foggy night at Roosevelt Stadium in Jersey City during a postseason barnstorming tour, he said, "It's a beautiful night for a ballgame."

Morero Takes Over the Lead From Proell-Moser in Skiing

AROSA, Switzerland, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Swiss skiers also made a move, yesterday's giant slalom, to take the lead in the women's Ski Cup standings with her second victory in consecutive days.

Morero skied the 53-gate course with the same assurance with which she won Wednesday's

It Was Another Beautiful Day for Mr. Cub, Ballgame or Not

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI)—In his 19 seasons with the Chicago Cubs, the phrase never changed. "It's a beautiful day for a ballgame," Ernie Banks would say. "It's such a beautiful day, let's play two." Or when a doubleheader was scheduled, "Let's play three." Even on a foggy night at Roosevelt Stadium in Jersey City during a postseason barnstorming tour, he said, "It's a beautiful night for a ballgame."

And for Ernie Banks, Wednesday was beautiful. Especially Wednesday.

Banks stood behind a lectern on a small stage in the Royal Ballroom of the Americana Hotel as the newest member of the Baseball Hall of Fame. He was wearing his best smile. When he wakes up in the morning, Banks always puts on that smile before anything else.

"I like to do everything with a smile on my face," he was saying "and with a good thought in my heart."

Nobody in baseball remembers when he didn't. Banks appears too good to be true. He hears no evil, speaks no evil, sees no evil and he played for Leo Durocher. But that's the way he is.

"I got it from my parents," he said. "I always look for the bright side."

And he's smart enough not to create a situation where the bright side is not likely to materialize. He hit 512 home runs, he was known as "Mr. Cub" and he deserved to have been the Cubs' manager by now, but he never made an issue of it.

"My whole life is geared to working with people," he explained yesterday. "Being a manager would smother me a little."

Instead, he has traveled in the Cubs' farm system as a batting instructor, an assignment that some famous ex-players would consider demeaning. But not him.

He'll be in uniform at Wrigley Field this season as a coach, a monument to himself. He also works in group ticket sales.

"It's not a hard job," he said, "because people want to come to Wrigley Field anyway. We open April 7 against the New York Mets and you'll see a great game. There's nothing like being at Wrigley Field eating a hot dog. And on a warm day, you can sit there with your shirt off and take the sun."

Billie Jean King to Return

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Billie Jean King has announced her return to singles competition in tennis after the surgery performed on her knee in November.

At an informal news conference, Wednesday, she outlined her plans for the year.

"I plan to play singles for the New York Apples of World Team Tennis and on the Virginia Slims circuit," she said. "I hope to be fit enough to start with some doubles for the Apples by Feb. 14 in Los Angeles."

No reason was given for Thomas's firing, but he has been at odds with coach Ted Marchibroda since before the 1976 season.

At a meeting yesterday with two attorneys, Chernoff said Thomas was given the option of resigning. Thomas turned down the offer and was fired, he said.

Thomas, who previously built winning teams at Minnesota and Miami, rebuilt the Baltimore Colts after taking over in 1972.

Looking the fittest she has been in several years, King said she was not sure if she would try to enter the singles competition at Wimbledon.

"I would be difficult to play just doubles at center court," she said. "I want to take it when I can, but I can't say yet whether or not I'll be in shape to play singles there."

King last played singles at Wimbledon and Forest Hills in 1975.

When in Rome: PALAZZO AL VELABRO. Luxury apartment house with historic facade, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, and more from \$40 a day for two. Phone: 674-0144. Write Via del Velabro 10, 00186 Rome.

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Thomas Out as Colts' Official

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Joe Thomas, the general manager who rebuilt the Baltimore Colts, was fired yesterday, the football club's attorney said today.

Joe Thomas's employment and employment agreement have been terminated, said Michael Chernoff, vice-president and general counsel of the Baltimore Colts.

No reason was given for Thomas's firing, but he has been at odds with coach Ted Marchibroda since before the 1976 season.

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NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division
W L T Pts GF GA
N.Y. Islanders 20 10 7 63 164 112
Philadelphia 27 10 8 63 177 127
Atlanta 27 10 8 63 158 148
N.Y. Rangers 17 18 17 67 176 170

Smiley Division
St. Louis 20 21 5 65 136 157
Chicago 16 24 7 59 150 172
Colorado 16 24 7 59 150 172
Vancouver 23 21 4 50 130 190

Wales Conference
Norris Division
Montreal 35 7 6 78 224 110
Pittsburgh 15 18 4 47 153 138
Los Angeles 15 22 10 43 153 162
Washington 15 27 7 39 119 178
Detroit 13 27 6 31 121 164

Adams Division
Buffalo 20 13 4 60 167 123
Boston 20 14 4 60 176 141
Toronto 21 15 4 60 167 141
Cleveland 14 24 3 36 128 164

Thursday's Games
N.Y. Islanders 4, Boston 3 (Westall, Nystrom, D. Foyles, Bueck, 2 Goals).
Atlanta 4, Philadelphia 3 (Sant, Lambert, L. Hunter, Boudreau, Conroy, Barber, Joe Watson).
Colorado 3, Detroit 1 (Holt, Grotan, Grotan, Grotan).
Atlanta 4, Minnesota 4 (Plett, Vall, Henson, Romanczyk, Young, 2 Hits, Sharpley).
Los Angeles 5, Pittsburgh 3 (Murphy, Goring, Williams, Hutchinson, Dumas, Scholtz, 2 Goals).
Quebec 4, New England 4 (Brackenbury, Cloutier, C. Boudreau, P. Boudreau, Turdell, G. Roberts, 2 Hits, Regan).
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 4 (Rapo, 2, Lariviere, 2, Robin, 2, Hines, Christer, Skislop, Letour, Soudack, Stoughton).
San Diego 5, Edmonton 1 (Perguson, 2, Devine, 2, Schreyer, Connolly).
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3 (Larson 2, Unger, Butler, Marotte, Bowman, Miller, Redmond).
N.Y. Rangers 3, Cleveland 3 (Grosch, 2, Victor, 2, Espinoza, 2, Mark, 2, Sprague).
Washington 4, Buffalo 2 (Stroka 2, Stort, 2, Moeck, 2, Martin, Schenck, 2).
Pittsburgh 3, Vancouver 0 (Larocche, Zahne, Gillebray).

Friday's Games
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3 (Larson 2, Unger, Butler, Marotte, Bowman, Miller, Redmond).
N.Y. Rangers 3, Cleveland 3 (Grosch, 2, Victor, 2, Espinoza, 2, Mark, 2, Sprague).
Washington 4, Buffalo 2 (Stroka 2, Stort, 2, Moeck, 2, Martin, Schenck, 2).
Pittsburgh 3, Vancouver 0 (Larocche, Zahne, Gillebray).

Superior Court Judge Anthony Giamatti said that Barnes's

arrest for hand-gun possession at Detroit Metropolitan Airport Oct. 9 broke a promise to maintain good behavior after a crime of violence. In 1974, Barnes was given a one-year suspended sentence and three years' probation after pleading guilty to hitting a Providence College teammate with a tire iron.

Golden State made 56 per cent of its shots in building a 56-46 halftime lead.

Trail Blazers 89, Cavaliers 81
At Richmond, Ohio, Maurice Lucas scored 22 points, including 18 in the first half, and Bill Walton added 25 to spark Portland to a 99-91 victory over Cleveland.

Warriors 107, Suns 103
At Oakland, Rick Barry scored six points in the final 45 seconds to lift Golden State to a 107-103 victory over Phoenix.

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Red Wings Drop 6th in Row

By Red Smith

DETROIT, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Larry Wilson and the Detroit Red Wings took a 3-1 thumping from the Colorado Rockies and John Wilson last night in the first meeting of coaching brothers in National Hockey League history.

It was Larry Wilson's first game as coach of the Red Wings and it left him still 21 or 22 victories short of the number of victories that he said it would take to put Detroit in the playoffs.

The loss was Detroit's sixth straight, one under a 50-year-old club record, and kept the Red Wings winless in 1977.

"It's no big deal—I've coached against him before when we were in the minors," said Larry, 46, and the elder of the two coaching brothers.

"I wished him good luck before the game but after the puck is dropped, then I had to think about our game," John said. "I'm happy. I'm sure he would be happy if he had won. I'm sorry he had to lose, though."

In the third period, rookie Paul Gardner tied the game for Colorado and then set up goals by Gary Croteau and Simon Miot to complete the scoring.

Camelions 6, Flyers 2
At Philadelphia, Guy Lafleur scored his 37th goal to break a 2-2 tie and propel Montreal to a come-from-behind 6-2 victory over Philadelphia.

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